7th Annual Conference on Carbon Capture and Sequestration



Otway Project: Multi-Purpose Borehole Seismic Sensors;



Design, Installation and Preinjection Monitoring Data

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Outline



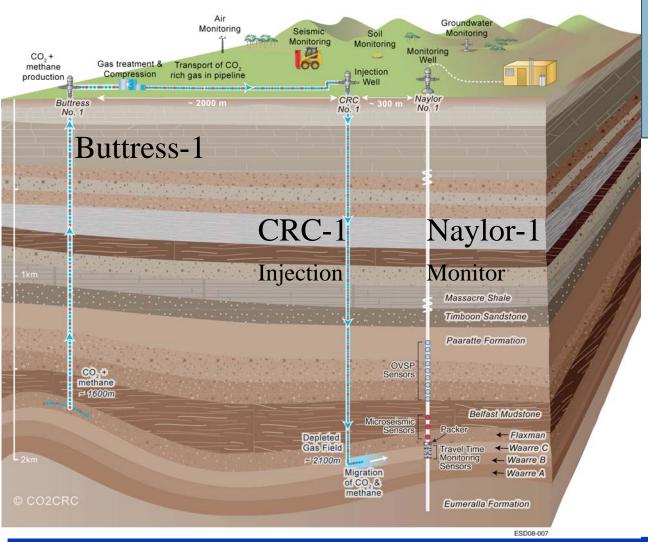


- Otway Project Background and Status
- Design of Monitoring well instrumentation
- Installation Challenges
- Preinjection Monitoring
 - -Microseismic
 - —Active Source Seismic



CRC-1 Injection Well

Otway Project: Depleted Gas Field





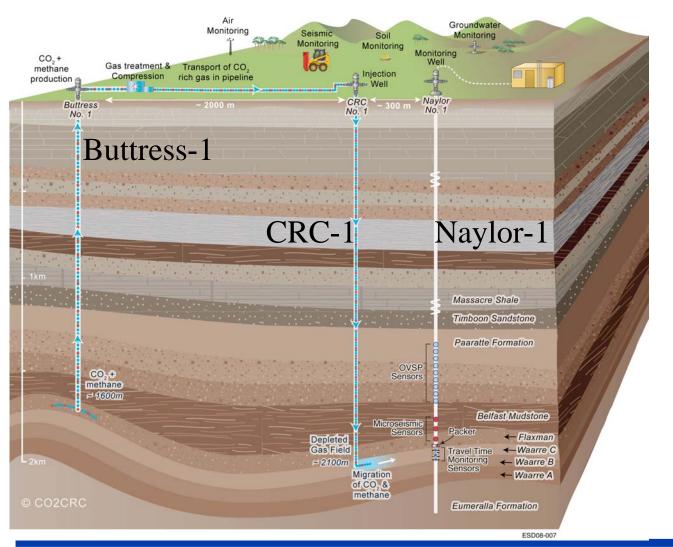
Basic Plan:

- ~ 2 km Depth
- Natural source of CO₂; preexisting wells for production & monitoring
- New Injection Well
- Expected seismic change is small - want permanent instrumentation

Otway Project: Depleted Gas Field







- Buttress-1 Produces 80%
 CO₂ 20% CH₄
- Compress and transport 2 km
- Inject 100,000 tonnes over 2 years (1 kg/s)
- Surface Monitoring:
 - •soil and atmospheric gas sampling
 - •4D surface seismics and VSP
- Naylor-1 borehole monitoring:
 - •seismic and geochemical fluid;

Otway Project Current Status



CO2 CRC

- Injection began April 2, 2008
- 3,700 tonnes injected as of April 29, 2008
- Currently injecting ~100 tonnes/day

CRC-1 Injection Well



Naylor-1 Monitoring Well



Goals of Monitoring Well Instrumetation





- Semi-permanent installation (removed for P&A)
- Periodic fluid sampling for geochemistry (~weekly)
- Periodic active source seismic monitoring (~monthly)
- Continuous microseismic monitoring

Design Schematic of Naylor-1 Borehole Monitoring

1420 m

1500 m

1700 m

1850 m

2000 m

2025 m

2055 m



CO2 CRC

- Geophone with clamp
- 3c Geophone with clamp
- O Hydrophone
- Pressure/Temp and U-tube Inlet



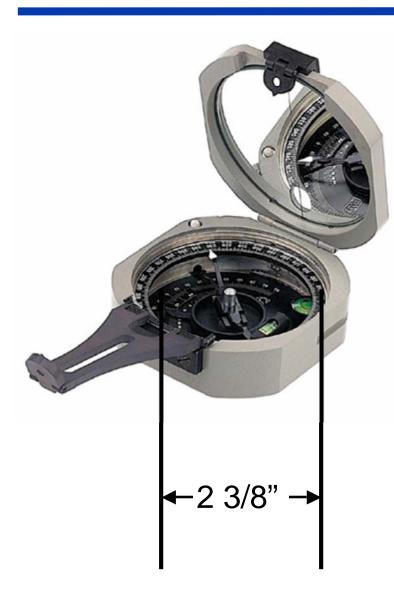
Microseismic sensors

Reservoir seismic monitoring sensors

Total Depth: 2060 m

Naylor-1 Installation: Technical Challenges





- 2 7/8" borehole with 2 3/8" casing patch restriction
- Want to install 9, 2 km long tubes, control line, sensor cable
- bottom-hole conditions are:
 - •Mixed CH₄, Brine,
 - •85°C, 17.7 MPa
- Collect P/T, seismic data, geochemical samples, for two years
- Installation is a one way trip—coming out of the hole is cost prohibitive.

Novel equipment and procedures



- Sucker rod deployment of instrumentation
 - Joint Protectors, Geophone Bow-Spring Anchors
- Bottom Hole Assembly (BHA)
 - Pneumatic packer
 - 3 U-tubes for sampling
 - 6 seismic sensors
 - 2 P/T gauges
 - ~35 m long, 5 cm tube in ~1.5 m sections

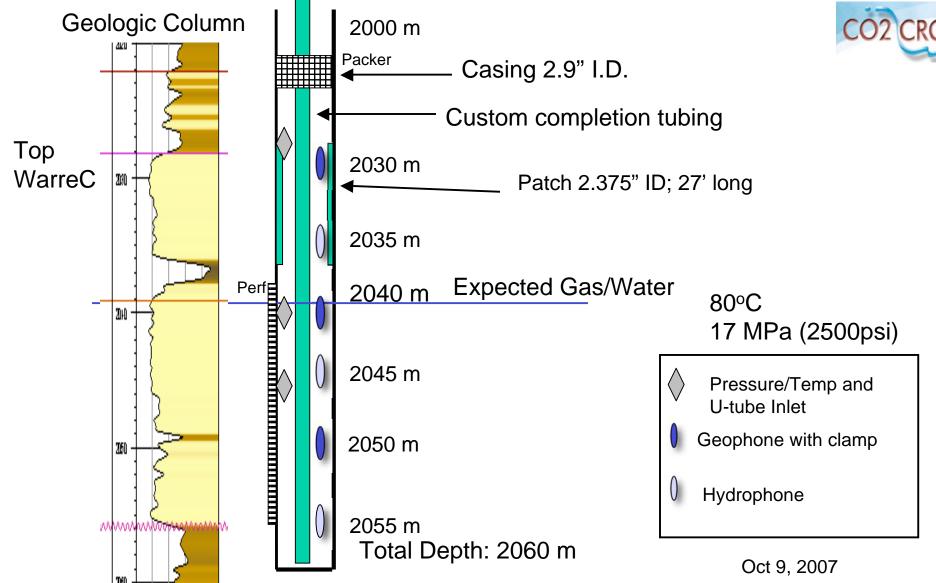
- Many unique processes and issues:
 - Run in hole procedures
 - Well control: kill fluid + shear rams
 - Tubes/cables attached to sucker rods
 - Gas lift to purge kill fluid



Shear Ram Test

Schematic of bottom hole assembly





Geophone with Bow Spring in Bottom Hole Assembly (BHA)





Geophone

Bow Spring

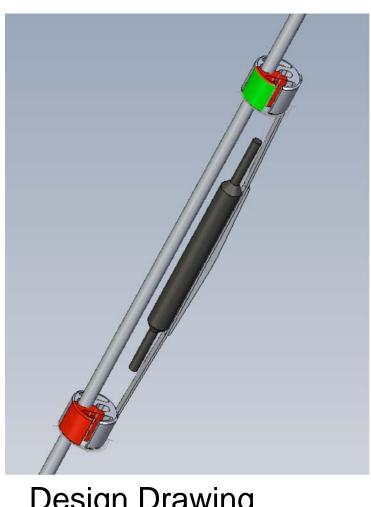


2" completion tube

Sucker Rod Geophone Clamp







Design Drawing



Bow Springs



Rod-Spring Clamps

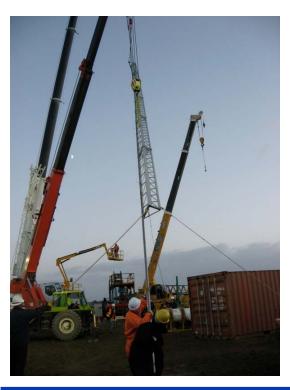
24 Hour Rain/Shine Operation: No photos of geophone on sucker rod!





Bottom Hole Assembly and Rod Deployment

- Vertical BHA lift: 3 cranes (incl. 48 m crane) and 1 man-lift
- •~4 24-hour days to install
- •~ 260 sucker rods with 5 bands and coupling protector, ~ 10 minutes per rod
- •12 Geophones attached to sucker rod
- 9 stainless steel tubes





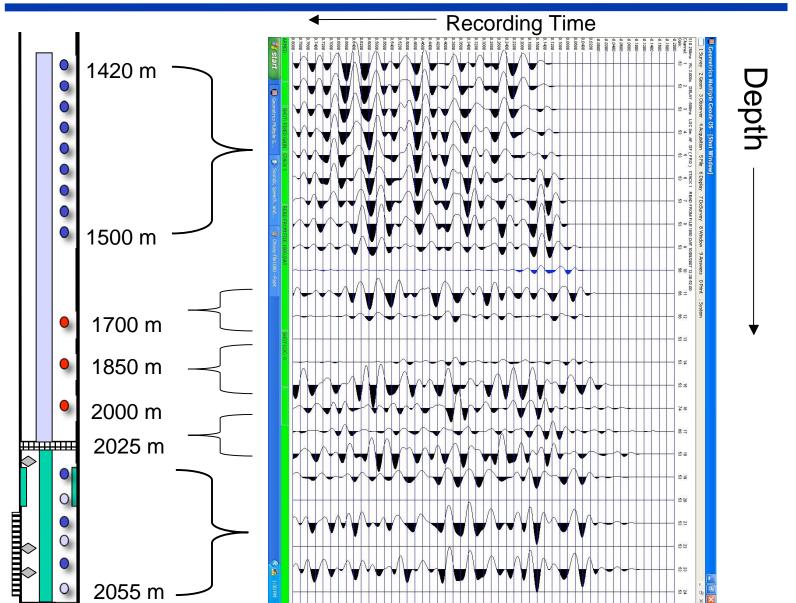






Example of Initial Otway Seismic Data: Probable Source: 'Burp' During Fluid/Gas Production







Permanent Multi-level Geochemical Sampling







Multi-level U-tube geochemical sampling system provides information on the distribution of CO2 and arrival of gas tracers



Seismic Monitoring Locations and Nearby Wells

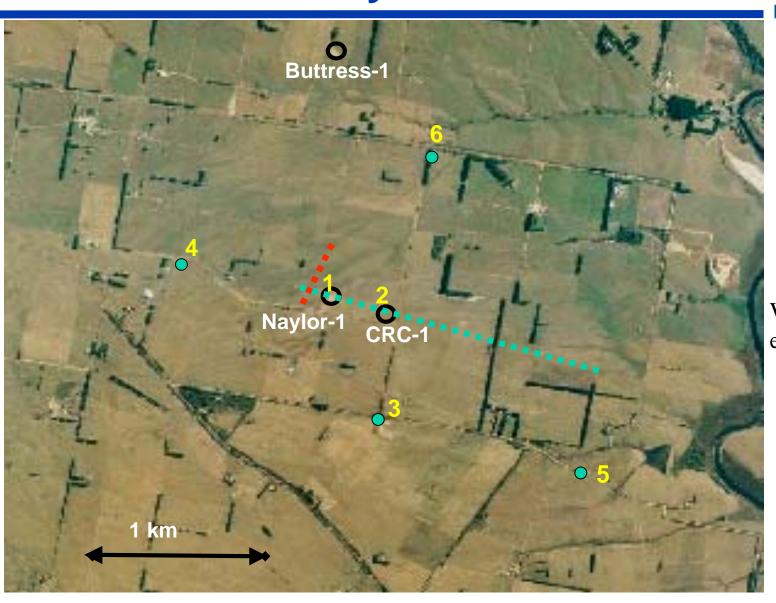




- Shot Point
- O Well

Walkaway line every 20 m

Fault



Initial test: Small Weight drop - poor data.







Weight drop source on bobcat: Good data, but too many holes!







Explosive Shot Holes: Best Source For Cost, Effectiveness, Surface Damage





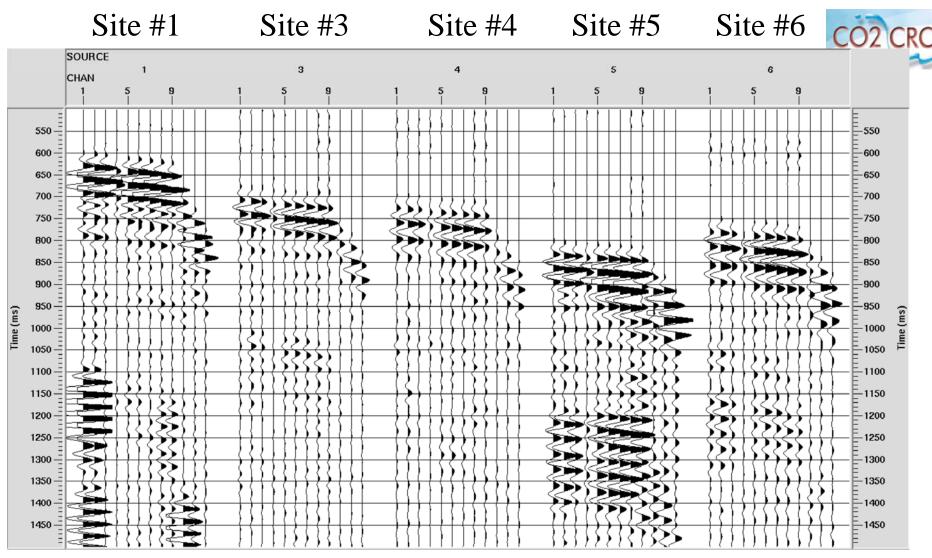




Site #3 Dances Rd.: 2 shots of 400g, 100 mm diameter, 3 m depth

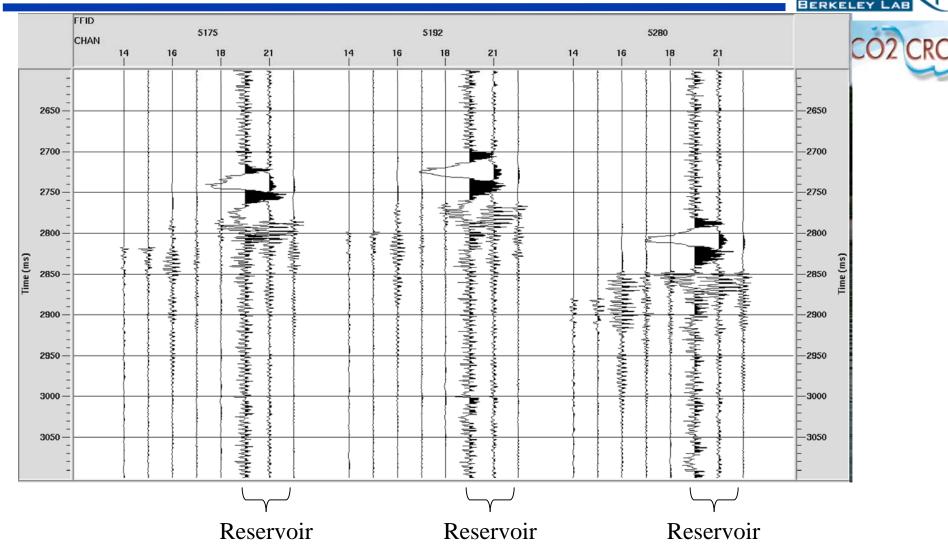
Shot Hole Data Good Quality, except in reservoir





3 Perforation Shots in CRC-1 (Injection well) recorded in Naylor-1 (monitor well)

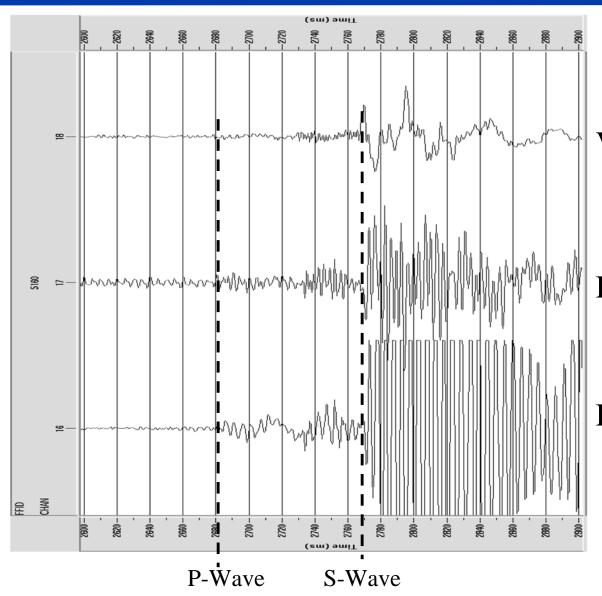




Good data in reservoir!

Microseismic Event Very few events!





3-component sensor at 2000 m

Vertical

Horizontal

Horizontal

Naylor-1 Seismic Summary



Microseismic



- Initial triggered recording shows very few events not enough to interpret
- Switched to continuous recording for ~2 weeks during beginning of injection - this data is still being analyzed
- Currently triggered recording
- Active source monitoring
 - Decided on explosive source
 - Preinjection data from 6 sites looks good for reflection/coda monitoring and leakage monitoring, to be repeated every ~2-3 weeks
 - Walkaway VSP to be extended for better spatial imaging, to be repeated every ~month

Summary/Conclusions





- The Otway project is a prototype for CO2 storage in a depleted gas reservoir.
- A unique monitoring instrumentation package was designed and deployed.
- Use of preexisting gas well required specialized procedures.

Summary/Conclusions





- Initial preinjection active source monitoring required testing of various seismic sources.
- Explosive source found best due to high energy and minimal surface damage.
- Lack of response from sensors in reservoir will require use of reflected energy for CO2 detection/monitoring.
- Microseismic monitoring is operational including preinjection characterization - very few events.

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